

Mohave County Miner.

VOL. XXV.

KINGMAN, ARIZONA, OCTOBER 6, 1906

NO. 1.

Postoffice Figures Odious Comparison.

Under the caption, "New Mexico Way Ahead of Arizona," the Santa Fe New Mexican thus juggles with post-office figures:

"The comparative growth and population of New Mexico and Arizona can be gauged by the number of post-offices in each territory and the number of new postoffices that are being established. New Mexico has 445 postoffices and Arizona has only 260. New Mexico has 166 money order offices and Arizona has 120. New Mexico has six second class offices and Arizona has five. New Mexico has 28 more postoffices today than it had on January first. Arizona has one post-office less. Arizona's bulk of population is in mining towns more or less ephemeral, such as Bisbee, Douglas, Clifton, Morenci and Globe, while New Mexico's bulk of population is settled on farms and in small villages and its larger towns are of a permanent nature. So after all, Arizona has not much to brag about its superiority over New Mexico in wealth, population and future promise. The difference between New Mexico and Arizona is that between Massachusetts and Vermont, the first thickly settled, prosperous and growing rapidly, the other, although a neighbor, sparsely occupied by people and growing slowly, very slowly."

A little analysis of the above statement together with some very proper deductions the New Mexican forgot to make, is interesting. These figures are undoubtedly for the year ending June 30, 1905, as the reports for the year just ended have not been issued yet by the postoffice department. The statement concerning the number of postoffices is undoubtedly correct and in proportion to the number of inhabitants it still shows as many postoffices in this territory as in New Mexico. The statement of the number of money order offices for that year is also correct, 166 for New Mexico to 120 for Arizona, but how about the business?

In the year named New Mexico's 166 money order offices issued 154,575 domestic money orders aggregating 1,286,908. Arizona's little old 120 money order offices issued 225,022 money orders, aggregating 2,432,042, or an excess over New Mexico of 70,447 orders aggregating 1,145,734, or very nearly twice as much money as that sent from New Mexico.

During the same period New Mexico's 166 money order offices paid 59,856 domestic money orders aggregating 738,045, while Arizona's little old 120 money order offices paid 66,600 domestic money orders, aggregating 976,958, or 237,983 more money disbursed than in New Mexico. The total of the money order business both issued and paid in Arizona, in excess of that in New Mexico, with her 166 money order offices, was 1,383,717.

New Mexico claims for that year, six second class offices against Arizona's five. It must have been an error on the part of the New Mexican for in order to have six second class offices Alamogordo with a gross business of 8,045 is included, while to cut Arizona down to five, Globe, with a gross business of 8394\$ was excluded. But let the figures tell the story. Here is the record of the gross business, which means postage, box rent, etc., exclusive of money orders, of New Mexico's six second class offices for that year:

Albuquerque	832,141
Las Vegas	15,106
Roswell	13,688
Santa Fe	12,699
Raton	10,990
Alamogordo	8,045

Total 92,669

And the record of Arizona's five little old dinky second class offices is 104,277\$, to which should be added that of Globe, which did a business greater than Alamogordo and which is now a second class office and by its business standing should have been then, making a total of 112,671\$. Here are the figures.

Phoenix	\$ 32,160
Tucson	24,086
Prescott	17,731

Bisbee	17,060
Douglas	13,240
Globe	8,394

Total 112,671

It will be noted that Arizona's little dinky six best offices did over 20,000\$ more general postal business than New Mexico's six most important "metropoli."

There are no figures available here just now showing the gross business of all the postoffices in both territories, inclusive of the fourth class offices, but the figures of the second and third class offices are available and are equally as interesting as the above. Careful study shows that when New Mexico refers to her six second class offices she has spoken her piece in its entirety and at that it is a weak effort compared to what Arizona has to say along the same line.

In the same reference book referred to, dated June 30, 1906, and issued by the government, Arizona had twenty-three second and third class offices inclusive, or five of the former and eighteen of the latter. New Mexico has fifteen altogether, or six second class and nine third class offices. The gross receipts of New Mexico's offices in these classes totalled 125,714\$ and the gross receipts of Arizona's offices of the same class totalled 176,827\$, a difference in general postage business in these classes of offices, of 51,113\$ in favor of Arizona.

New Mexico having a much larger population, naturally requires a greater number of fourth class offices in the back country, for the use of her people, a few of whom in each settlement have need of them. While the figures are not available it is a safe wager that Arizona's 237 fourth class back country offices did as much business in 1905 as New Mexico's 439 fourth class back country offices. But be that as it may the total business of the fourth class offices in either territory would not amount to a great deal or indicate anything worth while. The little offices of this sort are more often than otherwise, maintained for the accommodation of some particular business enterprise that chances to be on a route of travel between more important points.

One more point, the parting slap in the New Mexican's last sentence which intimates that Arizona is growing "slowly, very slowly." If the New Mexican will compare the growth of postal receipts in Arizona with those of New Mexico, pro rata, for any desirable number of years back, it will acquaint itself with facts that will insure its silence hereafter in respect of postal comparisons between Arizona and New Mexico. Moreover, the growth in Arizona during the year ending June 30, 1906, of which the records are not yet published, it is predicted will be more flattering to Arizona than anything given in the above elucidation.

As to the "ephemeral" nature of Arizona towns they will compare favorably with New Mexico. There isn't an important town in the territory that has not had a constant growth for twenty years, except Tombstone and that is fast approaching its size and importance in the early days. —Arizona Republican.

Anaconda, C. & H. and Copper Queen 100,000,000 Pounds Each.

Anaconda, Calumet & Hecla and Copper Queen have each now a refined copper output at the rate of above 100,000,000 pounds per annum. Anaconda maintained an output of above that figure for seven consecutive years, 1896 to 1902 inclusive, with a record of 131,471,127 pounds in 1897. Last year its output amounted to 95,443,730 pounds.

For the past 10 years Calumet & Hecla has made an annual production of about 80,000,000 pounds, and this is the first year it will reach the 100,000,000 mark.

The Copper Queen Co., this year likewise reaches the 100,000,000 pound mark for the first time. With these three mines ranking at the top, Boston & Montana stands forth and Rio Tinto fifth.—Silver Belt.

Big Mining Companies in the Great Southwest.

Acres of maps and pictures, miles of statistical tables, will not give more than the frame of an idea as to the immensity of the work that is being done by the mining companies in the great southwestern copper district.

These companies are producing a fourth of all the copper produced in the world. They maintain at least 50,000 people.

But they are also doing a magnificent work in building cities, bettering the conditions of living and furthering the progress of the race. Here, at least, are not soulless corporations. Here, at least, are corporations that assign to each man his true value and give every man a chance.

Take the Green, Cole, and Phelps-Dodge enterprises as examples, with their famous Cananea, C. & A., and Copper Queen properties as types of achievement; there are no better examples anywhere of broad, liberal management and recognition of duty to the public, than these companies present. They work for the benefit of their employees, and they render every aid toward right living and individual success.

Men are put in important positions and kept there solely on account of merit. A laborer has every chance to become foreman, superintendent, and manager, if he has the right stuff in him. "Favorites" are few and they don't last long.

Wages and salaries are high, and faithful service is rewarded. Merit is quickly recognized and good men are rapidly advanced.

The companies have company stores but nobody is forced or even urged to trade with them. These stores are run to enable employees to buy economically, not to oppress them. Business is unrestricted and wages are paid in cash without entail.

The companies assist in the establishment of clubs, libraries, churches, schools, and all other agencies of enjoyment and social welfare. They discountenance vice, and maintain order for the benefit of all. They are powerful conservative forces.—Tucson Star.

Copper Queen Best Mine in the World.

The Boston News Bureau says: The Copper Queen has made the greatest progress in copper production of any mine in the world. In 1903 the Anaconda company produced 93,000,000 pounds, the Boston & Montana 90,000,000 pounds, and the Calumet & Hecla 76,000,000 pounds, while in that year the Copper Queen produced only 36,385,000 and was seventh in point of copper production among the mines of the world.

The Copper Queen company is probably the greatest money earner among the world's copper mines, owing to the high copper values in its ores.

The Copper Queen company is owned exclusively by Phelps, Dodge & Co., there being but eight stockholders in all connected with that firm. It is understood that dividends of 4\$ per share were paid last year on the company's 2,000,000 shares (par value 1\$) or 8,000,000\$.

It is estimated it will produce an output of 100,000,000 pounds of copper this year, at a cost of about 7 cents per pound, and its net earnings this year, therefore, should aggregate at least 11,000,000\$.

It is also reported that 75\$ per share has been bid for Copper Queen stock, which price would place a value of 150,000,000\$ on the property. This is 46,000,000\$ greater than the present selling price of Anaconda shares in the market and twice the present selling price of Calumet & Hecla.—Tombstone Prospector.

Record Year for Arizona Mines.

There can be no question that the present year will be a record breaker in the mining history of Arizona. Never before has such general activity been known throughout the territory, says the Arizona Miner.

The great additions that have been made to the facilities for the treatment of Arizona ores at home had a

steadily growing influence on the development of mining properties. Not a day passes without bringing intelligence of the resumption of work on mines that were profitably worked in the past, but had ceased to pay when the easily accessible deposits of high grade shipping ore near the surface were taken out. Under present conditions it is realized that deep mining has at last become practicable, and that the day of "medium grade" proposition has arrived. Not only are hundreds of promising old mines being reopened, and other hundreds of new ones coming into the rank of producers, but there is a general increase in production among the properties that have been steadily and profitably operated under the old regime. This is especially true of the big copper mines of the territory. The United Verde on the north and the whole group of copper properties in the south will show a record of production never before equaled.

Women Visitors Barred.

The Mexican who works in mines has a pronounced aversion to working in a mine that has been entered by a woman. His prejudice amounts almost to a superstition. It is so strong that on one occasion, some years ago, it nearly caused one of the biggest mines in Mexico to go out of business. The wife of the American superintendent was allowed to enter and inspect the mine, but every miner quit work, and it was with much difficulty that the fellows were induced to return. It was explained to them that the rule did not apply to American women. The miners were not very easily convinced of that, however, and rumors are to the effect that some of the argument used in getting them to return to the mine was more practical than that laid down in the text book on logic.

The superstition is explained by one student of Mexican antiquities as a result of what was the first labor strike that ever occurred in a mine on the American continent. This strike took place during the reign of Moctezuma III, and affected one of the districts which furnished a large part of the gold and silver for the royal treasure chest. Moctezuma sent an outfit of women to replace the discontented miners. Of course, the feminine scabs did not achieve great success, and the miners knew it; but they were not satisfied in the knowledge that the business was being carried on at a loss. They sought to further avenge themselves on the insult and caused a part of the roof of the mine to cave in on the women, causing most of them to perish. This was a great victory for the strikers, and Moctezuma decided to accede to their demands for higher wages. But the miners had now grown decidedly haughty and refused to go back to work. The managing committee met and issued an edict that no miner should ever re-enter the mine where the women had died. At this point Moctezuma sent another gang of men to work in the mine, but every one that entered perished.—Mining Topics.

Taxes Tell a Tale.

According to the bullion tax collector of Nevada the mines in the state are producing ore to the value of more than 1,000,000\$ a month. He adds:

"When I say the state is producing over 1,000,000\$ per month in ore I do not count in all the low-grade milling ore, which is thrown over the dumps, which will some day be milled and will make the output much greater."

"From the Reilly lease of the Florence I collected 6,000\$ for taxes. So a person can imagine how great the output of this lease is. There are 10 leases on the Mohawk, which are now shipping ore, and the tax on this output will be enormous. The state is deriving a great profit from the tax on the output of ore in Nevada and this income is becoming larger and larger all the time, as the mines are constantly producing more ore. I find that the counties of Storey, Nye, Esmeralda, Churchill, Eureka and Lyon are at present producing the greatest

amount of ore in Nevada. Washoe county is rapidly picking up, however, and will soon rank among the first of the big ore producing counties."

Police Service Good.

The city of Cananea, Mexico, has been pictured to the public by some "Yellow Journals" as a city in the power of the revolutionists. It has been proved that these reports are wholly without foundation. To the contrary, there is no city in the United States that affords its residents better protection than Cananea.

The city has a civil and military police service directed by efficient officers. Col. Kostelitzky is stationed in Cananea with a company of Rurales. They patrol the streets at night and upon the hour their signal whistles can be heard from one end of the city to the other. The civil police travel beats in uniform and plain clothes. They are compelled to report every hour and if caught loitering or entering a saloon, then and there are arrested, and lose their stars. Added to this service are the copper company detectives under the direction of Chief Burt Grover, who is one of the most efficient border officers in the West. The perfect co-operation of the civil and military police gives the city a police protection that makes it almost impossible for the commission of crime without detection. The police have the situation in Cananea under perfect control, and, with the existing form of protection it is almost impossible for an uprising of any nature, for the reason that a crowd could not gather and go far before the mounted reserves would disperse them.

Untold harm has been done Cananea by these "yellow" stories, and, insofar as American lives and property being in danger, it is absolutely false.—Review.

Gas Gottschalk was in Tombstone yesterday from Gleeson, where he is located at the present time engaged in mining. He reports that the advent of the Shannon people has already created some stir in the mining industry there and that the next few months will see a number of properties at work and several hundred miners will be given employment. The Shannon people have secured a two years working bond on the property with the privilege to purchase at any time. They intend to start at once on the development of the property. General Manager Bennie is pleased with the outlook. There is plenty of ore at the present time that is ready for shipment and several teams have already been contracted for to haul the ore to Pearce. Mr. Gottschalk is at present opening up what is known as the old Mitcheson property, in which he owns controlling interest. The property is a gold proposition, and when it was located several years ago created quite a stir in that section on account of the rich values in gold that were found upon the surface. A shaft has been sunk on the property something over 100 feet and two cross-cuts run, the ore showing up in both of them. He states that in grading out for the whim, which he has just placed on the mine, that the workmen cut into a body of iron about 10 feet thick that carries gold values amounting to 10\$ per ton. It is his intention to begin active work on the property and will begin during the next week to take out ore for shipment to the smelters at El Paso.—Prospector.

A deal was consummated, last Tuesday, whereby E. B. Gage of Tombstone, for a consideration of 25,000\$, becomes the owner of section 6, township 1 north, range 1 east, situated about twelve miles east of Five Points and adjoining the property now occupied by the Phenix American ostrich farm. Mr. Gage is one of the members of the party of capitalists that recently bought the stock of the Phenix ostrich farm, and it is understood that the farm will be located on this tract of land which was owned by E. K. Kellner of Globe. It is also understood that the tract on which the farm is now located is held under lease.—Phoenix Gazette.